

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCES ON *TOY*
STORY MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS SUBTITLE**



RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting the Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

by

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A 320 060 271

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2012

APPROVAL

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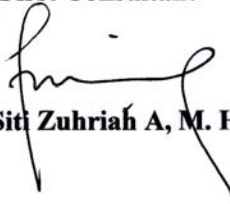
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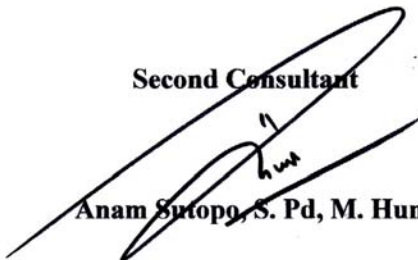
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A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCES ON *TOY STORY* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS SUBTITLE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims at classifying the variations of form of commissive utterances, describing the equivalence of the implicature of commissive utterances, and describing the equivalence of the politeness pattern of commissive utterances in the *Toy Story* movie manuscript and its subtitled.

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation and observation method. The data are sentences which are intended as commissive utterances in *Toy Story* movie manuscript. In analyzing the commissive utterances and its subtitle, the steps are: finding the variation of forms of commissive utterances by applying language form theory, describing the equivalence of the implicature by applying conventional and conversational implicature theory and describing the equivalence of the politeness patterns by applying four types politeness strategy.

The research of the study shows that the variations of form of commissive utterances are: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. While the sentences form variations there are: simple sentence is subtitled into simple sentence, simple sentence into compound, complex sentence into complex sentence, complex sentence into simple sentence, compound sentence into compound and simple sentence into imperative. The implicatures of commissive utterance found are conventional and conversational. The conventional implicature contains promise, offering, warning, threatening, volunteering, swearing and refusing. The conversational implicature contains promise, offering, warning, threatening, swearing and refusing. The politeness pattern is divided into four kinds, they are: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy.

Key Words: *Pragmatic, Commissive Utterance, Translation*

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, English language is quite known. It can be seen from so many English movies which are distributed and imported here, either as documenter, drama, action, horror film or the others. Unfortunately, not all Indonesian people are able to speak English, so the role of the translator is needed here. To be capable in translation, the translator has to master both first language and second language; this will ease the translator to transfer the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL) in order to get good accuracy and good equivalence.

Subtitling and dubbing are the most common type in the screen translation, dubbing is revoicing the dialogue from source language into target language and subtitling is translation text at the bottom of the screen. The goals both of them are to make the audience enjoy the movie and to make the audience understand the story. The problem is that whether or not the translators are able to translate the meanings or the messages into target language. In this case, the translators need not only semantic meaning but pragmatic.

According Leech (in Trosborg, 1995: 6) pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meaning in such situation. To appreciate and interpret meaning of such utterance, one has considered the relation between the language and the context; it is dealing with language, situation influences the meaning in utterances.

The concerns of pragmatics includes the study of deixis, entailment, presupposition and speech act. One of kinds of speech act is commissive utterances, it is used by the speaker to commit a speaker to course of action. According to Searle (in Leech 1983:106), commissive utterances shows that the speakers use it to insist themselves for some feature actions in the future. They are promising, vowing, offering. These tend to be convivial rather than competitive, being performed in the interests of someone other than the speaker.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing commissive utterances and its subtitle. She finds the phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in Toy Story movie manuscript. She finds some conversation in commissive with its situational context and its relationship between speakers in this cartoon movie. The example of commissive utterances that the writer finds in Toy Story movie manuscript is:

TS1/SL/Q10

INT. Andy's Bedroom

The conversation happens between Rex toy and Buzz toy. Rex curious about buzz button on his arm. Rex asks buzz the usage of it and buzz agree show it to Rex.

Rex : say! What's that button do!

Buzz : **I'll show you.**

Buzz presses a button on his chest

SL : I'll show you.

TL : akan aku tunjukkan.

The utterance "I'll show you" is the commissive utterance. Buzz commits himself by promising to show what his button can do by pressing it. It is indicated that the verb show and auxiliary (will) as the predicate, and *I* as subject of the sentence. The verb indicates that the speaker intends to do an action in the future by himself. The commissive utterance "I'll show you" implies promising.

The utterance "I'll show you" is appropriate with the target language "akan aku tunjukkan." The subtitling does not change the meaning of the text from SL into TL. The source language and the target language imply promising.

The utterance "I'll show you" is included in conventional implicature because the utterance is produced directly from the grammatical form. The target language "akan aku tunjukkan" belongs to conventional implicature because the speaker utterance can be understood

based on the grammatical form. It does not violate the maxim because the utterance is clear, not ambiguous, and appropriate in the uses.

The source and the target language have same implicature that is Buzz wants to show the button uses on his chest by pressing it. The utterance belongs to positive politeness because the utterance emphasizes on solidarity by placing the same position with the addressee.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer's interest in conducting a research paper entitled A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCES ON *TOY STORY* MOVIE MANUSCRIPT AND ITS SUBTITLE.

Previous Study

The first research paper on pragmatics analysis is done by Dewi (2010) entitled *A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis of Threatening utterances In Action Films and Their Subtitles*. Her study is to identify the variation of language form of threatening utterances in action films and their subtitles and to describe the equivalence of politeness strategy of threatening utterance in action films and their subtitles . The result of the study shows that first the variation of type of sentences are: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. While the sentences form variations are: simple sentence is subtitled into simple sentence, compound sentence is subtitled into complex sentence, and complex-compound sentence is subtitled into complex-compound sentence. The intention of threatening utterance are threatening, asserting, showing power/ability, warning, commanding, and encouraging. The politeness pattern there are bald on record, positive politeness, and off record strategy.

The second previous study is from Agustyawati (2011) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Deixis In the Fall of Imam A Novel By Nawal El Saadawi and Its Indonesian Translation (Pragmatic Perspective)*. The aims of her research are to describe the types and the functions of deixis and also to describe the equivalence of deixis in the fall of imam novel and its translation. In this study she found that there are 184 data belong to

the types of deixis, they are personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. She found that from 184 data there are 100 or 54,34% belong to equivalent translation and there are 84 or 45,66% belong to non equivalent. The difference between the writer and the two previous writers are the object, and the source of data. Dewi writes about threatening utterance in action film and its subtitle and Sundari writes about deixis in fall of imam novel. The similar of this research is on using pragmatics and emphasize on translation.

Problem Statement

Knowing the problem statement is the important part of the research, the writer formulates the following problems: (1) What are the variation of forms of commissive utterances in toy story manuscript and its subtitle? (2) How are the equivalence of the implicature of commissive utterances in Toy Story manuscript and its subtitle? (3) How are the equivalence of the politeness strategy of commissive utterances in toy story manuscript and its subtitle?

Objective of the Study

based on the problem that has been stated above, the objectives of the study are as follows: (1) To describe the variation of forms of commissive utterance found in toy story manuscript and its subtitle. (2) To describe the equivalence of implicature of commissive utterance in toy story movie manuscript and its subtitle. (3) To describe the equivalence of the politeness strategy of commissive utterance in toy story movie manuscript and its subtitle.

Limitation of the Study

In order to limit and to save the time and the energy. In this research the writer focuses only in commissive utterances which are found in Toy Story 1 and 3 movies manuscript.

Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research is a type of research, does not includes of any calculation or statistic but it includes sentence or description of the object as a result. Qualitative research is a research of which data in the form of written or oral words are descriptively analyze. The aim to this type of study is to analyzed the commissive utterances in the movie manuscripts using pragmatics approach, another reason is that because the writer just collects the data, analysis them and then draw conclusion. The object of this research is commissive utterances in the movie manuscript entitled *Toy Story*.

The data in this research are utterances containing commissive utterances and its subtitle. In conducting this research the writer uses the data source that is movie manuscript, entitled *toy story*. Technique of data collection used by the writer is the documentation and the observation method. The writer does the following procedure: (1) Watching the Toy story movie with its indonesian subtitle. (2) Reading the movie manuscripts. (3) Finding the speech act of commissive utterances in the movie manuscripts. (4) Typing the speech act of commissive utterances. (5) Comparing dialogues that related with speech act of commissive utterances and its subtitle. (6) Giving codes of the data

Technique of Data Analysis In this research, the collected data were analyzed using pragmatics approach Kreidler theory in commissive utterances (1998). The steps of the analyzed are as follows: (1) Describing the types of commissive utterance in *Toy Story*. The writer used theory of commissive form according to Kreidler Classification. (2) describing the equivalence of implicature in commissive utterance which found on *Toy Story* manuscript and its subtitle by referring to Yule theory of implicature. (3) describing the equivalence of the politeness strategy in commissive utterance which found on *Toy Story* manuscript and its subtitle by referring to Yule theory of politeness pattern. (4) Drawing conclusion.

2. Pragmatic Theory

a. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is one of the branch of the linguistic which is concerned with study in the meaning. Yule (1996: 4) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic form and the users of those forms. The advantage of studying language via pragmatic is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, and their purpose or goals, and kinds of action.

According to Fasold (1996: 144) pragmatics is about making inferences about meaning based on the context, it can be considered a topic in sociolinguistics of language whereas, Mey (2001: 6) defines pragmatics as the study of way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they effect and effectualize, human language use.

Griffiths (2006:1) provides clear explanation that pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning which consider the context and how language is used and has meaning related to social context and social culture values.

b. Commissive

Kind of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises threats, refusal, and pledges. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the worlds (via the speaker) as shown, they can be performed by the speaker as a member of a group.

c. Definitin of subtitle

Subtitles, consisting of one or two lines, should be placed left or centre at the bottom of the screen. A maximum of about 35 characters, including punctuation marks and spacing between words, is typical. However, the number of characters may vary depending upon the equipment used. One line requires a minimum of two seconds viewing time and a double-line subtitle requires four; no title should be shown for fewer than two nor more than six seconds (Hervey in Zatlin 2005: 132).

3. Research Finding

a. The Translation Variation of Linguistic Form of Commissive Utterance

Linguistic Form

TS1/SL/Q6

INT. Downstairs Hallway

The conversation happens between a wounded soldier toy and sargent toy. the sargent toy notices an injured soldier toy struggling to drag himself forward. The sargent helps the injured soldier even though a soldier toy refuses it but sargent is a commander it is his responsible to take care of all his subordinate .

SL: Wounded soldier (moan) : Go on without me. Just go!
Sargent : **A good soldier never leaves a man behind.**

TL: Prajurit : Pergilah tanpaku
Sersan : **Prajurit yang baik tak pernah tinggalkan teman.**

The swearing sentence above is declarative. The sentence has subject and predicate in normal order. *A good soldier* function as subject, the predicate is *never leaves* and the object is *a man* meanwhile *behind* is the complement. The form of sentence has complete thought and full predication in the form of independent clause. Meanwhile the subtitle is *Prajurit yang baik tak pernah tinggalkan teman*. It is the declarative sentence because it informs the hearer that the speaker never leaves his

subordinate. The form of the sentence is simple sentence because it only consists of the main clause without sub-clause. The subject is *prajurit yang baik*, the predicate is *tak pernah tinggalkan* and the object is *teman*.

TS1/SL/Q16

ANGLE: Binocular View of Sid's Backyard

The conversation happens between Buzz toy and Woody toy. Woody presses Buzz's laser button. It emits a wimpy electronic beep. Buzz quickly pulls his arm away.

SL: Buzz : **Be careful with that**, it's extremely dangerous.

TL: Buzz : **Hati-hati**. laser ini sangat berbahaya.

The warning utterance above belongs to imperative sentence. This sentence is started by using verb *be* as the predicate of the sentence and followed by complement *careful* and formally the subject is invisible. Meanwhile, the subtitled is *hati-hati*. this sentence is imperative because this is started with adverb *hati-hati* as the predicate. The subject is implicitly mentioned and the purpose is to tell the hearer to do or to do not do something.

TS1/SL/Q5

INT. andy's bedroom

The conversation happens between Rex toy and woody toy while the other toys are hearer. The toys turn inside and look down at Woody. The toys are so impatient to find out the gifts that will be given for their owner namely Andy.

SL: Woody: **if I send out the troops, will you all calm down?**

Rex : Yes! Yes! We promise!

TL: Woody: **Jika aku kirim pasukan, kalian akan tenang?**

Rex : Ya! Kami janji.

The offering utterance above belongs to interrogative sentence because it is started by auxiliary (will) and ended with question mark. The sentence form is complex sentence. The independent clause is *will you all calm down* while the dependent clause is *if I send out the troops*. In the

independent clause, the subject is *you all* and the predicate is *calm down*. Meanwhile the subtitle is *jika aku kirim pasukan, kalian akan tenang?*. The type of the sentence is interrogative sentence because it is used to ask something. The sentence form is complex sentence because it consists of at least two or more sentences which the connection is subordination. In the independent clause the subject is *kalian* and the predicate is *akan tenang*.

b. The Implicature of Commissive Utterances

TS1/SL/Q14

INT. Andy's Room

ANGLE: Binocular View of Sid's Backyard

The conversation happens between Woody toy and Buzz toy. Buzz breaks through the crowd. The noisy sound makes Buzz curious to look up and down at the outside.

SL: Buzz : What's going on?
 Woody : Nothing that concerns you spacemen. Just us toys.
 Buzz : **I'd better take a look anyway.**
 Buzz grabs Lenny from Woody and looks through him.
 TL: Buzz : Ada apa?
 Woody : Bukan urusanmu astronot. Hanya kami mainan saja.
 Buzz : **Sebaiknya aku melihat.**

The participants of the event are Buzz and Woody. Buzz and Woody are new friends and they are Andy's toys. The topic is Buzz's promise. The conversation happens in an unfriendly situation. Buzz is curious about the noisy sound outside so he decided to look at it, even though Woody would not let him, because Woody rather dislikes him. The relationship among participants in the event is maintained by speech (channel) and through English language (code). The message-form is formed in a chat style. The event is that carried out on the window at Andy's bedroom. The purpose of the event is that Buzz insists to Woody that he wants to see the outside no matter what. In Indonesian version, the utterance has the same context.

Buzz curious about the incident outside so he plans to look at it through Lenny the binocular. The utterance above included to conventional implicature because the meaning can be understood directly from grammatical form. **The implicature** is Buzz curious about the incident outside so he plans to look at it through Lenny the binocular. In the TL, *Sebaiknya aku melihat* has also the same implicature.

TS3/SL/Q44

INT. Molly's Room

The conversation happens between Molly and Mom. Mom enters Molly's room. Mom writes sunnyside on the box. Molly pouts. Mom leaves, Molly sighs. Mom surveys the room.

SL: Molly : But, Mom....

Mom : no "buts". You choose the toys you wanna donate. **I'll drop 'em off at sunnyside.**

TL: Molly : Tapi, bu...

Ibu : Pokoknya, pilih mana yang mau kau sumbangkan, **akan kuantarkan ke sunnyside.**

The participants of the event are Molly and her mother. The topic is Mom's volunteer. The conversation happens in a relaxed situation. Mom wants her children to donate their old toys because they never play them anymore and she by herself will bring them to sunnyside. The relationship among participants in the event is maintained by speech (channel) and through English language (code). The message-form is formed in a chat style. The setting is in the Molly's bedroom. The purpose of the event is Mom will let herself alone donate her children old toys to a day care. In Indonesian version, the utterance has the same context.

Mom wants to donate some old toys to day care called sunnyside. The utterance above belongs to conventional implicature because the meaning of the utterance can be implied directly from grammatical form. **The implicature** is Mom is willing to come alone to a day care to donate some of his children old toys. In the TL, the utterance *akan kuantarkan ke Sunnyside* also implies the same as the source language.

c. The Politeness Strategies of Commissive Utterance

TS3/SL/Q70

INT. Andy's Room – Day

The conversation happens between Andy's mom and Andy. Andy will leave. He gets ready go to college. Mom wants him to take some foods before leave. Andy refuses to take it but will buy foods on his way to college.

SL: Mom : honey, you want some food for the road?

Andy : **I'll get something on the way.**

TL: Ibu : Sayang, mau makanan untuk bekal?

Andy : **Nanti aku beli di jalan saja.**

The promising utterance above belongs to positive politeness strategy because Andy put himself in the same position of his mother. Andy and his mother are having known each other since they are mother and son. In the TL, the utterance is subtitles *nanti aku beli di jalan saja*. The politeness pattern in both SL and TL are equivalent because they are expressed in the same manner.

4. Conclusion

The researcher finds 70 numbers of data of commissive utterance from two cartoon movies (Toy Story 1 and Toy Story 3). The data are: (a) 48 data in the form of simple declarative sentence translated into simple declarative sentence, 2 data in the form of simple declarative sentence translated into compound declarative sentence, 5 data in the form of complex declarative sentence translated into complex declarative sentence, 1 data of in the form of complex declarative sentence translated into simple declarative sentence, 2 data of in the form of compound declarative sentence translated into compound declarative sentence. (b) 5 data of commissive utterance in the form of simple imperative sentence translated into simple imperative sentence. (c) 5 data in the simple interrogative form translated into simple interrogative form. 1 data in the form of simple interrogative sentence translated into simple declarative sentence, 1 data in

the form of simple interrogative sentence translated into simple imperative sentence.

The speakers of commissive utterance in the Toy story manuscript utter their commissive utterance above by conventional and conversational implicature. In conventional implicature 29 number data of showing promising that divided into 27 number of equivalent data and 1 non-equivalent data, 12 number equivalent data of offering, 6 number data equivalent of warning, 4 number data of threatening, 6 number data of volunteering, 3 number data of swearing and 2 number data of refusing. In conversational implicature 3 number data of showing promising that divided into 2 number of equivalent data and 1 non-equivalent data, 1 number equivalent data of offering, 1 number data equivalent of warning, 2 number data of threatening, 1 number data of swearing and 1 number data of refusing.

The researcher finds 8 numbers of data of Bald on Record, 42 numbers data of Positive Politeness, 9 numbers of data of Negative Politeness, and 11 numbers of data of Off-Record strategy.

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